

L 00930-66 SWT(m)/EPF(c)/EMP(j) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5022089

UR/0138/65/000/008/0006/0008

678.84:678.01:536:495:54-44

AUTHOR: Davydova, V. P.⁴⁴; Lebedeva, Z. S.⁴⁴; Karlin, A. V.⁴⁴

22
35
B

TITLE: Thermal stability of siloxane rubbers obtained with acid or alkaline catalysts

1544

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 8, 1965, 6-8

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, siloxane, rubber, thermal stability, catalytic polymerization, synthetic rubber, siloxane rubber, acid catalyst, alkaline catalyst, catalyst removal, thermal stability improvement, silicone rubber

ABSTRACT: The presence of residual alkaline or acid catalysts used for the polymerization of organocyclosiloxanes impairs the thermal stability of the siloxane rubbers obtained. The results of a study on the effect of such catalysts and methods for their removal from the final products are given in the paper. Samples of vinyl group-containing dimethylsiloxane rubbers SKTV and SKTV-1⁴⁴ were used which differed in the content of methylvinylsiloxane repeat units (from 0.1 to 0.5 mol%). The following catalysts were used: potassium polydimethylsiloxanediolate, alkaline; tetramethylammonium polydimethylsiloxanediolate, alkaline, thermally decomposable; aluminum

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sulfate in polysiloxane paste, acid. The following treatments were applied for removal of the catalyst from the final product after polymerization: washing with water, neutralization either with ferric hydroxide (GOST 4150-48) or U-333 white filler, heating under vacuum, or reprecipitation. It was found that the thermal stability of polysiloxane rubbers freed from the catalyst by water wash is considerably impaired under thermo-oxidative conditions. The other treatments mentioned above produce better results. It was also found that the above siloxane rubbers, obtained by polymerization with alkaline catalyst, are as good as the acid catalyst rubbers with respect to thermal stability both under vacuum and in air. A comparison of the thermal stabilities of unwashed and washed samples which were subsequently neutralized with U-333 white filler indicated that their thermal stabilities were nearly the same. It was assumed that the residual alkaline catalyst is blocked by white filler and does not affect the thermal stability of the rubber. The thermal stability of the samples was determined by weight loss. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

[BN]

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S. V. Lebedeva (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber)

12/44
Card 2/3

L 00930-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5022089

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 001

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 005

SUB CODE: MT, TD

ATD PRESS: 4077

Card 3/3 *BP*

L 23531-66 EWP(j)/EWT(m)/T RM

ACC NR: AF6007853 (A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0138/66/000/002/0002/0005

AUTHOR: Davydova, V. P.; Lebedeva, Z. S.; Oplachko, V. G. 25

ORG: All-Union Scientific Research Institute for Synthetic Rubber in S.V. Lebedev
(Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka) B

TITLE: Production of organosiloxane elasticity gauges of given molecular weight by anionic polymerization of organocyclosiloxanes 1

SOURCE: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 2, 1966, 2-5

TOPIC TAGS: organosilicon compound, organic synthetic process

ABSTRACT: The curves of dependence of $1/\bar{p}$ (average degree of polymerization) on $[X]$ (concentration of agent regulating the molecular weight) showed that linear polymethylsiloxanes Si4 (decamethyltetrasiloxane), Si5 (dodecamethylpentasiloxane) and Si6 (tetradecamethylhexasiloxane), i.e., those having ≥ 4 atoms of silicon in the main chain of molecules, were the best regulators of molecular weight during polymerization of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxanes with potassium polydimethylsiloxane-diolate as the catalyst. The least effective was Si2 because 6 methyl groups around the bond $--Si--O--Si--$ created spatial obstructions during the reaction with active centers at the ends of macromolecules. The Si3 occupied an intermediary position between Si2 and Si4. The mixtures of linear polymethylsiloxanes can be used also as

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UDC: 678.84.541.24.0022

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regulators of molecular weight. Their optimal amounts were determined experimentally. The lower molecular weight mixtures FM and FKE (Si3 with n=2: 30-33%, Si4 with n=3: 23-26%, Si5 with n=4: 17-20%, Si6 with n=5: ~6%, and linear polymethylsiloxanes with n=6:8: ~14%) had an effectiveness in between that of Si3 and Si4. PMS-10, a polymethylsiloxane liquid with an average molecular weight of ~940, had an effectiveness that was nearly similar to that of Si4. Evidently, the increase of the molecular chain at n > 4 did not influence the effectiveness of the linear polymethylsiloxanes. The results of the experiments suggested that during anionic polymerization of organocyclosiloxanes any polysiloxane liquid having closed ends of the chain and ≥ 4 atoms of Si in the molecules could be used as regulator of molecular weight of siloxane elasticity gauges. Orig. art. has: 2 fig. and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 10Feb65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, Z. V.

Ordena Lenina kolkhoz "Organizator" ("Organizator" Collective Farm decorated with the Order of Lenin). Moskva, Sel'khozgiz, 1951. 71 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 7, Oct. 1951

AUTHOR:

Lebedeva, Z. V.

TITLE:

The Influence of Foreign Pollen on the Fertilization Process in Maize (Vliyaniye chuzherodnoy pyl'tsy na protsess oplodotvoreniya u kukuruzy)

SOV/20-122-3-52/57

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 512 - 515 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In most recent time much attention is paid to the influence mentioned in the title, i.e. to its effect on the pollination, fertilization, and the progeny of the foreign fertilizers and self-fertilizers (Refs 1-5). According to these papers the additional foreign pollination influences the inbreeding depression. It weakens the latter or removes it even in single cases. Several physiologically highly active artificial preparations of the ferment-, vitamin-, and auxine type have a similar effect. This indicates that the influence of the pollen on the progeny is caused not only by the fusion of the structure elements, but as well by means of the influence on the metabolism in the female reproductive system. The biochemical processes which

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SOV/20-122-3-52/57

proceed in the tissues of the pistil immediately after the penetration of the foreign pollen are able to influence the whole fertilization process and the viability of the progeny. As far as the influence of physiologically highly active substances on the self-pollination of the foreign fertilizers is similar to the influence of the foreign pollen, whereas the content of such substances is extremely high in the pollen, they determine probably in the first place the effect of the foreign pollen. Among the foreign fertilizers maize is almost the only plant in the case of which the inbreeding is exploited for production purposes. The purpose of the present paper is the investigation of the inbreeding depression of the maize in a pollination year. In 1956 and 1957 maize was self-pollinated, however, under the addition of pollen of various other plants. The maize was pollinated with a) living, b) pollen which was destroyed by 96% alcohol during 12 hours. The tables 1-3 give the results. The

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Process in Maize

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1) Sorts of different extraction react differently to self-pollination and to the addition of foreign pollens. The intersort hybrid Igan 1 is depressed to a much greater extent in the case of a forced autogamy than the sort Bezenchukskaya 41. Therefore the participation of the foreign pollen was therefore in the first case much more effective (100% increase against 40-50% of the seed number per spike, 190% increase against 40-60%, with reference to the weight of a spike). 2) The pollen of various species of plants influences differently the self-pollination of maize. A pollen which influences favorably the fertilization of one sort, is perhaps less favorable in the case of another sort. E.g. rye pollen yields the best results in the case of the sort Bezenchukskaya 41, whereas sunflower- and gourd pollens are most effective in the case of the mentioned hybrid. 3) An additional pollination with foreign pollen is not always favorable to fertilization. It happened that the pollen of the same plant sorts did not exercise a favorable influence as ingredient

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of a composed pollen mixture, though each component of the mixture alone obviously stimulated the autogamy of the maize. 4) The destroyed hemp- and sunflower pollen favors as well the formation of the ovary, however, to a smaller extent than the living one. The solution of the α -naphthyl-acetic acid-amide has a similar effect. 5) The pollen of the plant sorts which are not related can scarcely germinate on the maize stigma, and never take part in the fusion of the gametes. However, the physiological substances of the foreign pollen enter to a certain extent in the total metabolism with the pollen and with the pistil of maize. This is the reason for their physiological influence as was mentioned above. Ye. Glushchenko, Member, Academy of VASKhNIL (Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina = All Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin) supervised this work. There are 3 tables and 9 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

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The Influence of Foreign Pollen on the Fertilization
Process in Maize

SOV/20-122-3-52/57

· ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of
Genetics, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: May 15, 1958, by T.D. Lysenko, Member, Academy of Sciences,
USSR

SUBMITTED: May 14, 1958

Card 5/5

LEBEDEVA, Z.V.

Obtaining self-pollinized lines of corn with the help of foreign
pollen. Agrobiologiya no.4:540-544 JI-Ag '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1. Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR.
(Corn breeding)

17(1), 30(1)

AUTHOR:

Lebedeva, Z. V.

SOV/20-126-5-52/69

TITLE:

The Effect of Additional Alien Pollination on the Inbreeding Depression in Maize (Vliyaniye chuzherodnogo doopyleniya na intsyukht-depressiyu u kukuruzy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 5, pp 1096-1099 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In maize, as in all plants with cross pollination (perekrestnik), the seed production and the capacity for living of the resulting generation are considerably suppressed, i.e. a self-pollination- or inbreeding-depression arises. The factors influencing the inbreeding-depression are listed (Refs 1-4). But besides these factors, the pollen of various kinds of plants, often not even related to the mother plant, may have a stimulating effect on the fructification in case of inbreeding (Refs 5-7). The pollen is very rich in physiologically highly active substances (vitamins, ferments, auxin-like substances etc)(Ref 8). These substances may also influence the fructification, their effect being similar to that of the alien pollen (Refs 9, 10). All this leads to the assumption that the effect of the alien pollen is primarily due to the said physiologically active substances.

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The authoress investigated in 1956-57 the self-pollination of the maize as mentioned in the title. The results have been published in part (Ref 11). The sorts Bezenchukskaya 41, Beloyaroye phseno, and an intermediate sort hybrid IGAN 1 served as material. Living fresh pollen of rye, hemp, gourd, sunflower, their mixture, and a pollen of hemp and sunflower killed by alcohol, were used for additional pollination. In several experimental variants, the stigmas were sprayed with very low concentrations of the α -naphthyl-acetic acid amide before the self-pollination. The alien pollen was applied in a ratio of 1/4 of alien to 3/4 of proper pollen. The experimental variants and the characteristic of the 1st generation are shown in table 1. These results lead to the following statements:

- 1) Even one single self-pollination causes a strong depression

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Inbreeding Depression in Maize

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in maize. 2) An admixture of living pollen of rye, hemp, gourd and sunflower to the proper pollen increases the seed production by 1.5 - 2-fold as compared with pure self-pollination. The effect of the alien pollen is also noticeable in the future generation. 3) The viability and abundance of the 1st generation of such "additionally pollinated" inbreeding lines approaches those of plants from normal pollination within the sort, or even exceeds the latter. 4) The offspring of plants treated with killed pollen or with α -naphthyl-acetic acid amide also shows an increased viability which, however, does not equal the one mentioned under 3). 5) All "additionally pollinated" lines were much better balanced than the usual inbreeding lines.

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Inbreeding Depression in Maize

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I. Ye. Glushchenko, Academician of the VASKhNIL (Vsesoyuznaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina = All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni Lenin) conducted the work. There are 1 table and 12 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 13, 1959, by T. D. Lysenko, Academician

SUBMITTED: February 12, 1959

Card 4/4

SHANIN, Aleksandr Protasovich; KOROVIN, A.S., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V.,
tekhn. red.; BUGROVA, T.I., tekhn. red.

[Retroperitoneal tumors] Zabriushimye opukholi. Leningrad, Med-
giz, 1962. 175 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(RETROPERITONEAL SPACE--TUMORS)

BRITIKOV, Ye.A.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V.

Physiological effect of X-rayed pollen on the self-fertilization
of corn. Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.2:460-463 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Institut fiziologii rasteniy im. K.A.Timiryazeva AN SSSR i
Institut genetiki AN SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(Fertilization of plants)
(X rays--Physiological effect)

BELEN'KIY, Maks L'vovich; VINOGRADOV, V.M., red.; LEBEDEVA, Z.V.,
tekhn. red.

[Elements of quantitative evaluation of the pharmacological
effect] Elementy kolichestvennoi otsenki farmakologicheskogo
effekta. 2. izd., perer. i dop. Leningrad, Medgiz, 1963.
148 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(PHARMACOLOGY)

LEBEDEVA, Z. V., Cand Bio Sci -- "Study of the effect of
allogenic ~~alien-born~~ pollen ^{upon} ~~on the~~ *inbreeding depression* in corn." Data
of experim^{ital} studies ^{during} in 1956-1959). Mos, 1961. (Min of Agr^y
MSSR. Kishinev Agri Inst im M. V. Frunze) (KL, 8-61, 237)

-154-
- 153 -

ATANASOV, A.; ABADZHIYEV, P.; IVANOVA, M. [translator];
LEBEDEVA-DANOVA, M. [translator]; LEBEDEVA-DANOVA, M.
[translator]; DIMITROV, St., prof., red.; DRAGOYCHEV, Ch.
SLAVOV, B., tekhn. red.

[Anesthesiology] Anesteziologiya. 3. izd. Sofia, Meditsina i
fizkul'tura, 1963. 460 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(ANESTHESIOLOGY)

KOSTANASHVILI, N.I.; LEBEDEVICH, G.I.; MANDRITSKAYA, K.V.; SHAKHULASHVILI,
O.A. ; DZHANELIDZE, L.P.

Transverse momentum of charged Σ -hyperons generated by 9 Bev.
protons in a photographic emulsion. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 30 no.5:
553-557 My '63. (MIRA 16:11)

I. Institut fiziki AN GruzSSR, Tbilisi. Predstavleno akademikom
E.I.Andronikashvili.

S/048/62/026/006/007/020
B125/B112

AUTHORS: Dzhanelidze, L. P., Kostanashvili, N. I., Lebedevich, G. I.,
Mandritskaya, K.V., and Shakhulashvili, O. A.

TITLE: Transverse momenta of charged Σ^+ -hyperons produced by 9-Bev
protons in a photoemulsion

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 26,
no. 6, 1962, 734 - 736

TEXT: The Σ -hyperons were produced by irradiating a photoemulsion of
type БР-400 НИКФИ (BR-400 NIKFI) in the inner 9-Bev proton beam of the
ОИЯИ synchrocyclotron. The emulsion chamber consisted of hundred
emulsion layers. After 22000 tracks had been evaluated, 42 Σ -hyperons
were chosen. 30 Σ -hyperons were chosen under similar conditions at the
ОИЯИ. A certain "weight" is attributed to each Σ -hyperon. The cases
chosen were identified by comparing the measured ionization and its
multiple Coulomb scattering. The maximum of the distribution of the
transverse momenta extending up to $p_{\perp} = 600$ Mev/c is at 300 - 400 Mev/c.

From this spectrum $\langle p_{\perp} \rangle = (327 \pm 14)$ Mev/c is inferred for the mean value

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Transverse momenta of charged...

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of the transverse hyperon momentum. According to the energy distribution of the Σ -hyperons, those of them with large momenta probably do not change essentially the shape of the spectrum and the position of its maximum at less than 600 Mev/c. The histogram of the Λ^0 -hyperons goes farther into large momenta than the Σ -histogram. The Σ -hyperons produced by the 9-Bev protons at the photoemulsion nuclei must have approximately the same transverse momenta as the Λ^0 -hyperons (~ 400 Mev/c) (see reference). There is 1 figure. The most important English-language reference is: M. L. Soloviev, Proceedings of 1960 Annual International Conference on High Energy Physics at Rochester, 388, New York, 1960.

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVICH, N. F.

Osnovy travopol'noy sistemy zemleiceliya na torfyanykh pochvakh
(Fundamentals of Grassland Agriculture on Peat Soils) Minsk,
Gos. Izd-vo BSSR, 1951.

210 P. Tables.

Bibliography: p. 205-209

N/5
632.8
.14

LEREDEVICH, N. F.

Sovkhoz "Tenth anniversary of the White Russian S.S.R." Minsk, Dziarzhaunae vyd-va
BSSR, 1952. 127 p. (Vopyt raboty peradavikou sel'skai haspadarki)

Lebedevich, N. F.

7735

Vodnyy Rezhim Torfyano Bolotnykh Pochv i Urozhay Sel'skokhozyay-
stvennykh kul'tur. Minsk, Izd-vo Akad. Nauk BSSR, 1958 64 S. 22
Sm. (Akad. Nauk Belorus. SSR. IN-T Melioratsii, Vodnogo i
Bolotnogo Khozyaystva. Trudy IN-TA. Ta. T. 5.). 1.000 EKZ. 2R.
15 k. - Avt. Ukazan na 2-y S.-ila Obl. Tol'ko Zagl. Serii.-
Bibliogr: S. 61-62 (22 Nazv.)-(55-965zh)
631.615(47.60)-(016.3)

SO.

Knizhnaya 'etapis', Vol. 7, 1955

14-57-6-12219
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 1957, Nr 6,
p 75 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Lebedevich, N. F.

TITLE: Water in Peat Marsh Soils and Crop Yields (Vodnyy
rezhim torfyano-bolotnykh pochv i urozhay sel'skok-
hozyaystvennykh kul'tur)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta Melior. vodn. i bolotn. kh-va AN BSSR, 1954,
Vol 5, pp 5-63

ABSTRACT: This study contains a brief agrochemical description
of peat soils found in the low-lying marshes of the
Belorussian SSR. The soils are divided into genetic
types, and a detailed description of crop growth and
development on such soils is presented. To improve
the agronomical qualities of these soil types, the
author recommends adoption of grass culture, drainage,
and water regulation by a system of irrigation

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Water in Peat March Soils (Cont.)

ditches. He describes certain procedures used to maintain ground water at the level desired for each crop. These considerations are strongly supported by substantial factual data derived from experimental studies of effective water utilization and depth drainage, and also of the amounts of water required by various crops in peat soils. The article includes water requirement coefficients for the crops best suited for peat marsh soils.

G. B.

Card 2/2

Isabelova, Z.A.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: USSR

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Research Institute of Tuberculosis of the Academy of Medical Sciences [original version not given], Moscow; Director: Prof N.A. Shmelov, member of the

Source: Academy of Medical Sciences.

Prague, Rozhledy v Tuberkulose a v Nemocich Plicnich, Vol XXI, No 6, July 61, pp 438-446.

Data: "Changes of the Bone Marrow of Rabbits With Experimental Tuberculosis Infection."

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GPO 981643

L 3874-66 EWT(1) GW

AM5023907

BOOK EXPLOITATION

UR/

528.3:624.057.1

Kupchinov, Ivan Iosifovich; Lebedev, Sergey Malakhivich

27
B71

Surveying in large-scale industrial construction (Geodeziya pri
krupnom promyshlennom stroitel'stve) 2d ed.; rev. Moscow, Izd-vo
"Nedra," 1965. 299 p. illus., biblio. 4250 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: geodesy, geodetic survey, industrial construction,
underground construction

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This is the second edition of a textbook on
engineering geodesy, first published in 1957. The book deals
with the problems of plotting geodetic networks and surveying the
construction sites, as well as geodetic work in technical research
on above-ground and underground means of transportation (industrial
railroads, highways, pipelines, power and communication lines, etc).
The layout of a construction network is analyzed in detail. Geodetic
work to be completed in the process of construction of big industrial
objects is outlined. The problems of geodesy are presented in con-
nection with the technology of designing and building operations,

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taking into account the application of the latest achievements of science and technology. The book is intended for engineers and technical geodesists, working in the field of planning, research, and construction of large industrial enterprises. It may also serve as a textbook for the students of geodesy at engineering institutes. There are 78 references, all Soviet.

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SUB CODE: ES, IE

SUBMITTED: 12Feb65

NO REF SOV: 079

OTHER: 000

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Card 4/4

LEBEDEVOY, Z.A.

[Tuberculosis; manual for physicians] Tuberkulez; rukeyedstvo dlia
vrachei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 663 p. (MLBA 9:4)
(TUBERCULOSIS)

LEBEDEWSKAYA, V.P. (Uzhgorod)

Primary melanoblastoma of the adrenal glands. Arkh.pat. no.10:
75-76 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - dotsent N.A. Levkova)
meditsinskogo fakul'teta (dekan - dotsent N.A. Levkova) Uzhgorod-
skogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (rektor - prof. I.I. Lenarskiy).
(ADRENAL GLANDS--TUMORS) (MELANOMA)

LEBEDEVSKIY, P. N.

Method of anesthesia in broncho-esophagoscopy. Vest. otorinolar.,
Moskva 13 no.5:83 Sept-Oct 1951. (CML 21:1)

1. Of the Department for Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Nose
(Head -- Honored Worker in Science Bashkir ASSR Prof. S. V.
Mikhaylovskiy), L'vov Medical Institute.

RUKAVISHNIKOVA, G.B., dotsent; LEBEDEVSKIY, B.M., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki, zaveduyushchiy.

Rare foreign body in the nose. Vest.oto-rin. 15 no.5:73 S-0 '53.
(MLRA 6:11)

1. Otdeleniye bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Molotovskoy oblastnoy klinicheskoy bol'nitsy.
(Nose--Foreign bodies)

LEBEDEVSKIY, B.N.

LEBEDEVSKIY, B.N., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki; LYR'YE, A.Z.,
kandidat meditsinskikh nauk

Preservation of the mucosa in radical surgery of the maxillary
sinus. Vest. oto-rin. 16 no.4:54-57 J1-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Molotovskogo meditsin-
skogo instituta.

(SINUSITIS,

*maxillary, surg., conservation of mucosa)

LEBEDEVSKIY, B.N., professor, zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki.

Hemorrhagic laryngitis in secondary cirrhotic kidney. Vest. oto-rin.
16 no.5:49-50 S-0 '54. (MIRA 7:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa Molotovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(NEPHRITIS, INTERSTITIAL, complications,
hemorrh.laryngitis)

(LARYNGITIS, complications,
nephritis, interstitial, in hemorrh. laryngitis)

LEBEDICH, M., parketchik

How we paste linoleum. Stroitel' no.10:12 O '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Linoleum)

LEBEDICH, M.T., parketchik

Parquet polishing disk-type machine. Suggested by M.T. Lebedich.
Rats, i izobr. predl. v stroi. no. 13:115-117 '59. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Upravleniye nachal'nika rabot No. 136 Glavpromstroya, Moskva,
ul. Bogdana Khmel'nitskogo, d. 17.
(Parquet floors)

LEBEDICH, Nikolay Vasil'yevich [Lebedych, M.V.]; SHVETS', Viktor Ivanovich; NAZARENKO, N., red.; NARINSKAYA, A. [Narins'ka, A.], tekhn. red.

[The great Dnieper] Velykyi Dnipro. Kyiv, Derzh. vyd-vo lit-ry z
budivnytstva i arkhitekt. URSR, 1961. 59 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Dnieper Valley--Hydroelectric power stations)
(Dnieper Valley--Water resources development)

LEBEDICH, M.V.

ADRIANOV, P.K.; ANDRIANOV, S.M.; BEREZIKOV, B.S.; GOLOVKO, V.G. [Holovko, V.H.]; DOBROVOL'SKIY, A.V. [Doborovol's'kyi, A.V.]; DOVGAL', M.F. [Dovhal', M.F.]; YELIZAROV, V.D. [Ielizarov, V.D.]; ZHIZDRINSKIY, V.M. [Zhyzdryns'kyi, V.M.]; ZVENIGORODSKIY, O.M. [Zvenigorods'kyi, O.M.]; ZAYCHENKO, R.M. [Zaichenko, R.M.]; IVANENKO, Ye.I. [Ivanenko, Ie.I.]; KOMAR, A.M.; KOS'YANOV, O.M.; KAZAKOV, O.I.; KOSENKO, S.K.; KLIMENKO, T.A.; KIR'YAKOV, O.P.; KALISHUK, O.L.; LELICHENKO, M.T.; LEBEDICH, M.V.; MIKHAYLOV, V.O. [Mykhailov, V.O.]; MOROZ, I.I.; MOSHCHIL', V.IU. [Moshchil', V.IU.]; NEPOROZHNIY, P.S. [Neporozhni, P.S.]; NEZDATNIY, S.M. [Nezdatnyi, S.M.]; NOVIKOV, V.I.; POLEVOY, S.K. [Polevoi, S.K.]; PEREKHREST, M.S.; PUZIK, O.Ye. [Puzik, O.E.]; RADIN, K.S.; SLIVINSKIY, O.I. [Slivins'kyi, O.I.]; STANISLAVSKIY, A.I. [Stanislavs'kyi, A.I.]; USPENSKIY, V.P. [Uspens'kyi, V.P.]; KHORKHOT, O.Ya.; KHILYUK, F.P.; TSAPENKO, M.P.; SHVETS, V.I.; MAL'CHEVSKIY, V. [Mal'chevs'kyi, V.], red.; ZELENIKOVA, Ye. [Zelenkova, E.], tekhn.red.

[The Ukraine builds] Ukraina buduie. Kyiv, Derzh.vyd-vo lit-ry
z budivnytstva i arkhit., 1957. 221 p. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ukraine--Construction industry)

LEBEDICH, N. V.

Puti rekonstruktsii sudokhodnykh uslovii na r. Amu-Dar'ia. [Ways of improving the
navigability of the Amu-Darya]. (Vodnyi transport, 1937, no. 9, p. 25-26).

DLC: HE561.R8

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communication, A Bibliography, Library of Congress,
Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

Lebedich Nikolay Vasil'yevich
PYSHKIN, Boris Andreyevich; ~~LEBEDICH~~, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; DYATLOVITSKIY,
L.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; KAZANTSEV, B.A., red.
izd-va; ROZENTSVEYG, Ye.N., tekhn.red.

[Navigation of minor rivers in the Ukraine] Sudokhodstvo na malykh
rekakh Ukrainy. Kiev, Izd-vo Akad.nauk USSR, 1957. 154 p.
(MIRA 11:2)

1. Upravleniye rechnogo transporta pri Sovete Ministrov USSR (for
Lebedich). 2. Institut gidrologii i gidrotekhniki AN USSR (for
Pyshkin)

(Ukraine--Inland navigation)

LeBEDICH S.P.

AUTHOR: Lebedich, S.P., Technical Instructor 92-58-3-16/32

TITLE: Paraffin Wax Deposits in Trunk Pipelines and Preventive Measures (Parafinizatsiya magistral'nykh nefteprovodov i bor'ba s ney)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958,³Nr 3, pp 17-18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to findings of the Giprovostokneft' (State Institute) for the Design and Planning of Petroleum Industry Establishments in the Eastern Regions) the presence of hard paraffinic particles and gas in petroleum and the low viscosity of petroleum are the factors responsible for the formation of heavy paraffinic deposits in petroleum pipelines. When any of these factors is absent, heavy paraffinic deposits are not formed. However, a considerable layer of suspended paraffinic particles may accumulate in oil field storage tanks. These

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Paraffin Wax Deposits (Cont.)

92-58-3-16/32

particles may be carried off by the petroleum stream and brought to a pipe line where they settle. However, a high velocity of the stream limits this possibility. The minimum velocity rate of the stream to prevent paraffinic particles from settling can be determined by a formula computed by the Giprostokneft':

$$V = \sqrt{\frac{Dg(\gamma_1 - \gamma)}{5.64\gamma}} \text{ cm/sec}$$

Where V is the stream average velocity in cm/sec

D -- the pipeline diameter in cm

G -- the increasing force of earth attraction in cm/sec²

γ_1 , and γ the specific gravity of dispersed particles and medium

In view of the fact that the velocity of the petroleum stream in a trunk pipeline is usually higher than that indicated by the author in a table, the suspended paraffinic particles move

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92-58-3-16/32

Paraffin Wax Deposits (Cont.)

along the pipe line without plugging it, and settle only in the refinery storage tanks. Therefore, the formation of paraffin wax deposits in trunk pipelines does not occur frequently. However, in recent years certain cases of pipeline plugging have been noted. In 1950, for example, it was found that a continuous paraffinic plug 5 km long had been formed in a certain section of the Yablonevyy ovrag (ravine)-Syzran' pipe line. The Chernikovsk-Ishimbay pipe line interrupts in the winter its operation, sometimes for 48 hours, because the line transports petroleum with 5°C freezing point, which contains 6 percent of paraffin wax. Paraffinic deposits formed in this line in the winter clear off in the summer. However, when in May 1950 a certain section of this line was opened, it was found that the inside surface of the pipe was coated in some places with a 30 mm thick paraffinic layer. Investigations made in this connection have proved that petroleum was heated in the storage tanks to

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Paraffin Wax Deposits (Cont.)

92-58-3-16/32

18°-20°C and that the deposit was formed when petroleum in the process of cooling was pumped through the line. Penetration of paraffin particles into the pipe line raises the freezing point of petroleum and creates the risk of plugging. The best method of preventing the accumulation of paraffin wax deposits in the pipe line is the removal of paraffin particles from storage tanks of oil fields.

ASSOCIATION: Karabashevskaya stantsiya nefteprovoda Al'met'yevsk-Bavla (Karabash pump station of the Al'met'yevsk-Bavia pipe line.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

LEBEDIK, A. I.

M.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Grains.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 44029

Author : Lebedik, A.I.

Inst :

Title : The Double Stage Harvesting of Winter Wheat in Kuban.

Orig Pub : Zooloaliys, 1957, No 6, 7-14

Abstract : In the two-stage method of harvesting winter wheat in the Krasnodar region the moisture of the grain was on an average 5.7-6.2% lower and the collection of pure grain 0.4-4.4 c/h higher than in the single method of harvesting with combines. Recommendations for schedules of starting the two-stage harvesting are given. Data on the economics of separate harvesting are given. -- H.F. Fiderova

Card 1/1

- 17 -

SYNOPSIS : Cereals. Grains. Leguminous Grains.
Tropical Cereals.

ORIG. JOUR.: Mashino-tract. stantsiya, 1958, No. 6,
37-39

AUTHOR : Indadik, A.

TEST : Not given

TITLE : Duration of Laying and Shape of the Ricks in
the Two-Stage Harvesting of Winter Wheat.

ORIG. PUB.: Mashino-tract. stantsiya, 1958, No. 6,
37-39

ABSTRACT : The greatest efficiency from two-stage har-
vesting (in Krasnodarskiy Kray) was attained
by threshing the grain according to the extent
it had dried out in the ricks. It is neces-
sary to adapt those machines used in two-
stage harvesting to thresh ricks with closed
spikes and to shape these ricks in mowing.
--B.I. Kazachek

CARD: 1/1

LEBEDIK, A. I., Candidate Agric Sci (diss) -- "The effectiveness of the separate method of harvesting winter wheat in the eastern parts of Krasnodar Kray". Krasnodar, 1959. 17 pp (Min Agric USSR, Kuban' Agric Inst), 170 copies (KL, No 24, 1959, 146)

LEBEDIK, A.I.

Best time for harvesting winter wheat by stages in the Kuban.
Zemledelie 7 no.6:48-49 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Kubanskiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
ispytaniy traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.
(Kuban--Wheat--Harvesting)

LEBEDIK, A.I.; GALKIN, V.I.; ROGINSKIY, G.I.; BUD'KO, V.A., red.; GURE-
VICH, M.M., tekhn. red.; TRUKHINA, O.N., tekhn. red.

[Work like Vladimir Svetlichnyi does] Rabotat' kak Vladimir Svet-
lichnyi. Moskva, Izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry, zhurnalov i plakatov,
1961. 70 p. (MIRA 14:11)

(Sugar beets)

SVETLICHNYY, Vladimir Andreyevich, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda;
BUDKO, A.I.; ROGINSKIY, G.I.; LEBEDIK, A.I.; VINOKUR, I.Ye.,
red.; NESMYSLOVA, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Over-all mechanization of sugar-beet growing and harvesting]
Kompleksnaya mekhanizatsiya vozdel'yvaniya i uborki sakharnoi
svekly. Moskva, Proftekhizdat, 1962. 51 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(Sugar beets) (Farm mechanization)

LEBEDIK, A.I., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Application of herbicides to the sugar beet. Zashch. rast. ot vred.
i bol. 7 no.3:9-10 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kubanskiy institut ispytaniya traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh
mashin, Novo-Kubanskiy rayon, Krasnodarskogo kraya.
(Novokubanskoye District--Sugar beets--Diseases and pests)
(Herbicides)

SVETLICHNYY, V.A., zven'yevoj mekhanizirovannogo zvena po vozdeyabaniyu
sakharnoy svekly, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda; LEBEDIK, A.I.

Growing peas and sugar beets by the use of mechanized teams.
Zemledelie 25 no.4:33-42 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ispytaniy
traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.
(Kuban--Peas) (Kuban--Sugar beets) (Farm mechanization)

LEBEDIK, A.I.

From work practices of V.Svetlichnii's team. Zashch. rast. ot
vred. i bol. 9 no. 4:24-27 '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Rukovoditel' laboratorii agrotekhnicheskikh issledovaniy
Kubanskogo instituta po ispytaniyu traktorov i sel'skokho-
zyaystvennykh mashin.

LEBEDIK, A.I., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Fertilizers in crop rotation. Zemledelie 26 no.6:25-30
Je '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kubanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po ispytaniyu
traktorov i sel'skokhozyaystvennykh mashin.

LEBEDIK, A.S.

Manipulator with a 35-ton lifting capacity for a continuous 27-ton
jolt table line. Stor. at. NIIT-AZHMASHa Uralsmashzavoda no. 9:18-29
'65. (MIRA 18:8)

SHUMILOV, L.D., inzh.; LEBEDIKHIN, V.A., inzh.

Are separate technical specifications necessary for local roads?
Avt.dor. 24 no.6:31 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Roads--Standard)

S/148/63/000/001/007/019
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Chekmarev, A.P., Smol'yaninov, A.F., Klimenko, P.L.
and Lebedik, G.L.

TITLE: Roll-pressure during rolling in rolls with varying
radius

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Chernaya
metallurgiya, no. 1, 1963, 78 - 88

TEXT: The investigation reported in the present paper was
carried out on stand 330, equipped with rolls whose design is shown
in Fig. 1 (roll with varying radius). A roll of this type comprised
4 segments with constant radii ($R_{\max} = 199.5 \text{ mm}$ and $R_{\min} =$
 $= 184.75 \text{ mm}$), joined by 4 intermediate segments with varying radii,
the tangent of the taper angle ($\tan \psi$) characterizing these segments
being 0.1, 0.2, 0.3 and 0.4. The experiments were conducted on
lead and steel specimens measuring, respectively, 43 x 40 and
45 x 40 mm. The roll-pressure was measured with the aid of
dynamometers mounted in the rolls and measuring the forces normal
to the roll surface. 3 dynamometers were mounted in each inter-
mediate segment in sections I, II and III with one dynamometer
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S/148/63/000/001/007/019

E193/E383

Roll-pressure during rolling

mounted in the neighbouring segments with constant radii (sections IV and V); the positioning of sections I-V in and near the segment with $\tan \psi = 0.1$ and 0.2 is shown in Fig. 2; the positioning of dynamometers in the other two segments was similar. Setting of the rolls was such that the reduction given to the rolled specimen in passing between sections of rolls with constant radii (R_{\min} and R_{\max}) remained constant in each series of experiments, the reduction in the segments with R_{\min} being 5 mm for the lead and 6 mm for steel specimens. For comparison, the roll pressure was also determined during rolling on three stands with rolls of constant radii equal to the radii of the experimental rolls at points at which the dynamometers were mounted in segments with varying radii. Experiments on lead were conducted at room temperature and steel specimens were rolled at $1\ 050^{\circ}\text{C}$. The results (all of which are reproduced graphically in the form of curves showing the distribution of roll-pressure in various segments of the rolls) can be summarized as follows: 1) in rolling under conditions of increasing reduction the roll pressure

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S/148/65/000/001/007/019
E193/E383

Roll-pressure during rolling

P increases on passing from section I to section III in each of the intermediate segments. In the case of lead, the maximum roll pressure for sections I and II, the segment with $\tan \psi = 0.1$, is 4.5 and 7.8 kg/mm², respectively, the corresponding figures for the segment with $\tan \psi = 0.2$ being 3.8 and 7.2 kg/mm². This effect is caused by the fact that on passing from section I to section II, the absolute reduction in thickness increases (from 10-29 mm in the case of lead) and so does the deformation rate; 2) the roll pressure in section I is practically the same for all values of $\tan \psi$; the value of P in section II of the segment with $\tan \psi = 0.1$ is higher than in the three remaining segments. P in section III decreases with increasing $\tan \psi$; 3) the conditions during rolling of lead in segments with $\tan \psi = 0.3$ and 0.4 are such that the contact angle is smaller than the friction angle. The effect of $\tan \psi$ on P during rolling of steel is less pronounced than in the case of lead because the condition in the former case are such that the contact angle is practically equal to the friction angle; 4) the effect of $\tan \psi$ on P is also less pronounced during rolling under conditions of decreasing reduction. In this case,

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Roll-pressure during rolling

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the pressure exerted on the rolls by lead in section I is the same for segments with $\tan \psi = 0.1$ and 0.2 ; in segments with $\tan \psi = 0.3$ and 0.4 slipping takes place in section I because the contact angle is then considerably larger than the friction angle. P in sections II and III decreases with increasing $\tan \psi$; 5) owing to the geometry of the intermediate segments P the repelling forces during rolling under conditions of decreasing reduction increase with increasing $\tan \psi$; since the tensile stresses also increase due to the fact that the contact angle exceeds the friction angle, the roll pressure under these conditions should decrease with increasing $\tan \psi$. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut
(Dnepropetrovsk Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 10, 1961

Card 4/5

CHEKMAREV, A.P.; SMOL'YANINOV, A.F.; LEBEDIK, G.L.

Distribution of the increase in width and length during longitudinal
periodic rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 6 no.5P113-117
'63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.
(Rolling (Metalwork))

CHEKMAREV, A.P.; SMOL'YANINOV, A.F.; LEBEDIK, G.L.

Experimental investigation of forward flow during longitudinal
periodic rolling. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. mas. 3, 61-63
61-65 '64. (MIA 17:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut.

CHEKMAREV, A.P.; SMOL'YANINOV, A.S.; LEBEDKA, G.I.

Burr and draft distribution during periodic rolling in roll
passes. Izv. vyz. ucheb. zav. Chern. met. 7 no.12082-92 '64
(MIRA 1801)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut.

CHEKMAREV, A.P.; SMOL'YANINOV, A.P.; KLIMENKO, P.L.; LEBEDIK, G.L.

Experimental determination of instantaneous forward slip and the cross section of the metal leaving the rolls in rolling with variable radii rolls. Izv.vys.usheb.zav.; chern.met. 8 no.6:97-100 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy metallurgicheskii institut.

ARSOV, Dimitar, dr.; DAVCEV, Penco, dr.; VANOVSKE, Bojan, dr.;
GRUNEVSKI, Mihail, dr.; LEBEDIK, Vladimir, dr.

Hyperplasia of Brunner's gland. Liječn. vjesn. 87 no.2:
159-164 F '65.

1. Iz Interne klinike i Radioloskog instituta Medicinskog
fakulteta u Skoplju.

SPERANSKAYA, A.M.; LEBEDIKOVA, Ye.I.; KLIMENTOVSKAYA, G.I.; YASHISH, L.B.

Role of enteropathogenic intestinal bacilli in the etiology of
intestinal diseases in infants. Lab. delo [7] no.4:59-60 Ap '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

1. Dorozhnaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Moskovsko-
Ryazanskoy zheleznoy dorogi.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

LEREDINETS, L.N., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study and
design of steel ^{UNBENT}hingeless arches in the maximum state."
Len 1958, 16 pp (Min of Railways USSR. Len Order of
Lenin Inst of Engineers of Railroad Transportation im
Academician V.N. Obratzov) 150 copies (KL, h2-58, 115)

- 36 -

LEBEDINETS, L.N., inzh.

Investigation and calculation of hingeless steel arches under
critical conditions. Sobr. LIIZHT no.158:91-110 '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Arches, Metal)

LEBEDINETS, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mathematical analysis of steel hingeless arches of constant
section taking into account plastic deformations. Trudy DIIIT
no.32:174-187 '61. (MIRA 16:2)

(Arches)

LEBEDINETS, L.N., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the value of the limit load for hingeless steel
arches of constant section loaded by a system of point loads.
Trudy DIIT no.32:188-197 '61. (MIRA 16:2)
(Arches)

→ LEBEDINETS, L.N. [Lebedynets', L.N.] (Dnepropetrovsk)

Determining the carrying capacity of hingeless reinforced concrete arches under the action of a stepped load. Prykl.mekh. 8 no.4:403-412 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Dnepropetrovskiy institut inzhenerov transporta.
(Arches) (Reinforced concrete construction)

L 1955-66

ACC NR: AP5024222

UR/0020/65/164/003/0701/0704

AUTHOR: Shchepot'yev, F. L.; Lebedinets, L. N.

TITLE: Effect of gibberellin on germination of pecan seeds (Carya olivaeformis nutt.)

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 3, 1965, 701-704

TOPIC TAGS: plant growth, plant development, hormone, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: The effect of gibberellin on these slow germinating seeds has not yet been studied. To determine this effect, studies were conducted in 1963 at two sites in the Ukraine on several varieties with stratified and dry seeds soaked a few days prior to seeding in a 0.02 or 0.03% concentration of gibberellin aqueous solution for 2-4 days. The seeds were planted in April; sprouts appeared in late May and were observed monthly until September. High stimulatory effect of gibberellin was seen particularly on the stratified Butterick variety and the dry Adler variety. Both concentrations worked satisfactorily. The stimulatory effect was rated excellent. The seeds sprouted earlier and better than the controls, thus affording better acclimatization for the winter. A 2 day exposure of the seeds to the gibberellin solution had a much better stimulatory effect than the 4 day exposure, which actually depressed development. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table.

Cord 1/2

1955-66
ACC NR: AP5024222

ASSOCIATION: Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lesnogo
khozyaystva i agrolesomeliioratsii (Ukrainian Scientific Research
Institute of Forestry and Agricultural Tree Improvement)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 005

mlr
Card 2/2

LEBEDINETS, N.G.

Distribution of bile ducts in the area of the first of the
gallbladder. Trudy Khar. med. inst. no. 50:60-66 '62.
(SIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra normal'noy anatomii (zav. - prof. R.D.Sinel'nikov)
Khar'kovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.; STAROSTIN, V.I.

Preliminary results of a study of the new oil field of Zamankul.
Trudy GrozNII no.10:43-49 '61. (MIRA 15:2)
(Zamankul region—Oil fields—Production methods)

LEBEDINETS, N.P.

Hydrodynamic connection by area and by cross section of the
productive formation of Upper Cretaceous sediments of the
Karabulak Achaluki field. Trudy GrozNII no.10:50-59 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.--Oil reservoir engineering)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.

Features of pressure buildup in a case of joint exploitation of
layers having different permeability. Trudy GrozNII no.10:78-81
'61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Oil reservoir engineering)

MAYDEBOR, V.N.; POSTASH, M.F.; LEBEDINETS, N.P.; CHEKHOVSKAYA, G.Yu.

Studying and developing oil pools in thick fractured reservoirs.
Neft. khoz. 40 no.4:29-35 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.---Oil reservoir engineering)

LEBEDINETS, N.P.; SOKOLOVSKIY, E.V.; MAYDEBOR, V.N.; POSTASH, M.F.;
CHEKHOVSKAYA, G.Yu.

Hydrodynamic relationship among separate parts of thick fractured
reservoir rocks. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 no.4:52-55 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Groznens'kiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy nef'tyanoy institut.
(Chechen-Ingush A.S.S.R.—Oil sands)

LEBEDINETS, P. I.

Three-step mash cooking without the application of a pre-cooker. P. I. Lebedinets. *Spirotoya. Prom.* 20, No. 4, 18-17(1954). Steam must be economized in the semicontinuous fermentation system of Malchenko and Chistyakov. In a proposed app., no addnl. steam is introduced, the exhaust steam is used to heat the mash up to 85-90°, and the drop of the steam pressure from one step to the next amts. roughly to $\frac{1}{2}$ atm. Werner Jacobson

L 9551-66 EWT(1)/EWA(d) GW

ACC NR: AP5027220

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/006/1256/1259

AUTHOR: Kashcheyev, B. L.; Lebedinets, V. N.; Lagutin, M. F.

ORG: Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute im. V. I. Lenin (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut)

TITLE: Characteristics of the motion of small meteoric bodies

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 6, 1965, 1256-1259

TOPIC TAGS: meteor detection, meteor observation, radar meteor observation, meteor radiant, meteor trail

ABSTRACT: The authors describe some of the results obtained from a year-long series of radar measurements of individual radiants and velocities of meteors, conducted from Nov. 1959 through Dec. 1960 at the Khar'kov Polytechnic Institute (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskij institut). The velocity measurements were performed by means of the pulse-diffraction method, and the measurements of the radiant coordinates by the method of dispersed reception of radio waves (dispersed on the forming meteor trail). A radar station with an 8-m wavelength was used. The orbits of 12,500 meteoric bodies, which generated meteors brighter than about $+7^m$, were calculated on an electronic computer. In processing the observational data, the authors paid particular attention to the calculation of the effect of the selectivity of the radar method of observation. In converting from the measured distribution of orbits to the true distribution it was necessary to take into account the "geometric factor," the "physical factor," and the "astronomical factor." In addition to the two basic types of orbits of large

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.531

L 9551-66

ACC NR: AP5027220

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meteors known from photographic observations, the authors found the following: a) orbits with $e < 0.7$ and $30^\circ < i < 165^\circ$, and b) the major portion of the small meteors moves in elongated orbits with $e > 0.7$, which in shape are close to those of short-lived comets but differ from the comets by considerably smaller perigee distances and dimensions ($a < 3$ a.u.) (i is orbit inclination, a is large semiaxis, and e is eccentricity). Photographic observations showed type-b orbits for several meteor showers for which no ancestor-comets were found. The detection of the two new types of orbits is of great significance for the study of the origin and evolution of meteoric substance. The presence of a large number of meteor showers with type-b orbits shows that there should be a large number of short-lived comets with this type of orbit in the solar system. Due to the closeness to the Sun of the perihelion, the lifetime of comets with type-b orbits is very short. Evidently, it is considerably shorter than the lifetime of the existence of the meteor trails generated by such comets. Presented by Academician V. G. Fesenkov March 13, 1965. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 formulas. [08]

SUB CODE: EC, AA / SUBM DATE: 13Mar65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 006/

ATD PRESS: 4151

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Card 2/2

LEBEDINETS, V. N.

"Photographic Photometry of Jupiter and Saturn With Light Filters."
Cand Phys-Math Sci, Khar'kov State U imeni A. M. Gor'kiy, Min Higher
Education USSR, Khar'kov, 1955. (KL, No 9, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical
Dessertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions
(14)

LEBEDINETS, V.N.

Absolute photographic photometry of Jupiter and Saturn with
light filters. Uch.zap.KHGU 91:167-239 '57. (MIRA 15:3)
(Jupiter (Planet)) (Saturn (Planet))
(Photometry, Astronomical)

GORDON, I.M. [Hordon, I.M.]; LEBEDINETS, V.N. [Lebedynets', V.N.]

On the nature of supernovae outbursts [with summary in English].
Dop.AN URSR no.12:1320-1323 '58. (MIRA 12:1)

1. Khar'kovskiy zootekhnicheskij institut, Khar'kovskiy gosudar-
stvennyy pedagogicheskij institut im. G.S.Skovorody. Predstavil
akademik AN USSR N.P.Barabash [M.P.Barabash].
(Stars)

37952

S/035/62/000/005/063/098

AG55/A101

3.2440

AUTHORS: Kashcheyev, B. L., Lebedinets, V. N., Suvorov, Yu. I.

TITLE: Number of meteors, according to observations made in Khar'kov in 1957 - 1960.

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 65, abstract 5A496 (V sb. "Meteory", no. 1, Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1960, 11-19)

TEXT: The authors reproduce the results of the measurement of the number of meteors by the radiomethod at the 36.9 Mc frequency. The measurements were effected during 300 days between December 1957 and June 1960. Approximately 1,130,000 meteors were recorded; 10 - 15% of this number belonged to the active meteoric showers (Arietids, Geminids, γ -Aquarids and others), 85 - 90% to sporadic meteors and low-activity showers. It is shown that diurnal variation of the number of meteors recurs with a fairly good accuracy in the same months in different years; the maximum number is almost always observed at about 6 o'clock in the morning (local time), i.e. near the apex culmination moment. According to the character of the variations in the number of meteors during the

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Number of meteors, according ...

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A055/A101 .

24 hours of the day, the twelve-months' cycle of measurements can be divided into 3 periods: January - April, May - July, August - December. Possible explanations of such a distribution are given. X

B. K.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3 7953

S/035/62/000/005/064/098

A055/A101

3.5140

AUTHORS: Lebedinets, V. N., Lagutin, M. F., Lysenko, I. A.

TITLE: Influence of the atmospheric turbulent wind on measurements of velocities and radiant coordinates of meteors

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 5, 1962, 65, abstract 5A497 (V sb. "Meteory", no. 1, Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1960, 21-23)

TEXT: The authors examine the influence of the atmospheric turbulent wind upon the precision in the measurement of the velocities and of the radiant coordinates of meteors. The turbulent wind velocity gradient was measured by the method of the spaced reception of radio waves reflected from the meteor trails (see abstract 5A349). On the basis of 302 meteors recorded at two points, the authors determined the error in the measurement of the velocities and of the radiant coordinates of meteors for a variation of the atmospheric wind velocity gradient from 0 to $80 \text{ m} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1} \cdot \text{km}^{-1}$. It is shown that the turbulent wind leads to considerable errors in the determination of the meteor radiant

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Influence of the atmospheric turbulent wind ...

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A055/A101.

coordinates; the influence of the turbulent wind upon the precision in the determination of the velocity of the meteors is insignificant. ✓

B. Kashcheyev

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

KASHCHEYEV, B.L.; LEBEDINETS, V.N.; LAGUTIN, M.F.

Orbit of Geminids in 1959. Meteory; sbor.st. no.1:25-37 '60.
(MIRA 15:8)

(Meteors--December)

KASHCHEYEV, B.L.; LEBEDINETS, V.N.; LUK'YASHKO, D.N.

Radar observations of meteor activity under the program of the
International Geophysical Year in 1958. Mezhdunar. geofiz. god
[Kiev] no.2:32-36 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Kharkov Polytechnical Institute.
(Meteors) (Radar in astronomy)

3.1420

78017

SOV/33-37-1-17/31

AUTHORS:

Kashcheev, B. L., Lebedinets, V. N.

TITLE:

Concerning the Structure of the Quadrantid Meteor Stream

PERIODICAL:

Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol 37, Nr 1, pp 119-122 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In their previous paper (same journal, Vol 36, p 629, 1959), the authors proposed a method of finding the distribution of meteoric bodies according to their mass by measuring the duration of the radar signals. The method was applied to the stream of Geminids. Here they apply the same method to the observed radar echoes of the Quadrantids. The number of stream meteors exceeded considerably that of sporadic meteors during 13 hr, from January 3, 21^h U.T. to January 4, 10^h U.T. The observations were divided into four groups according to the duration of the echoes, the largest group

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Concerning the Structure of the Quadrantid
Meteor Stream

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including durations of more than $0^s.5$, and the smallest, with durations more than 15^s . The corresponding curves indicate that for the first group the greatest number of meteors appeared at about 4^h U.T., while in the last group this occurred some 2 hr later. This indicates that in the central condensation of Quadrantids there is a clustering of larger particles, which the earth crossed in less than 1 hr. The diameter of this cluster is estimated as not more than 10^5 km, which may be overestimated by 10%. The overall space density of meteors in the central portion of the Quadrantids is some 20% less than was observed for the Geminids, but in the central cluster of the Quadrantids the density is twice that of the Geminids. A further study shows that there is some lower limit for masses which are retained for a long time within the meteoric swarm. Knowledge of the degree of concentration of larger particles in the streams of various types may eventually help in understanding the

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mechanism of constant disintegration and of physical processes contributing to the evolution of meteor streams. The authors thank D. N. Luk'yashko, who made the necessary measurements. There are 5 figures; and 5 references, 2 Soviet, 3 U.K. The U.K. references are: T. R. Kaiser, Radio Echo Studies of Meteor Ionization, Advances Phys., 2, 495 (1953); D. R. W. McKinley, Dependence of Integrated Duration of Meteor Echo on Wavelength and Sensitivity, Canad. J. Phys., 32, 450 (1954); A. Lowell, Meteor Astronomy, London. Lenin Polytechnic Institute in Khar'kov (Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni V. I. Lenina)

ASSOCIATION:

SUBMITTED: May 6, 1959

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AM4017340

BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/

Kashcheyev, Boris Leonidovich; Lebedinets, Vladimir Nikiforovich

Radar researches of meteoric phenomena (Radiolokatsionny*ye
issledovaniya meteorny*kh yavleniy) Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 61.
0123 p. illus., biblio. 1800 copies printed. Added t.p. in English.

Series Note: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Mezhdudedomstvenny*y
geofizicheskii komitet. V razdel programmy* MGG. Ionosfera i
meteory*, no. 7.

TOPIC TAGS: radar, meteor, meteor trail, meteor radar sounding,
international geophysical year, radio wave scattering, meteor trail
radio scattering, meteor velocity, meteor orbit, meteor radiant,
upper atmosphere

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Starting from the present status of the phys-
ics of meteors and the theory of radio wave scattering by meteor
trails, the authors analyze the techniques used and some experimental
data obtained during the IGY, by radar meteor sounding at the
Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut (Khar'kov Polytechnic Insti-

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